

mobile finger compressed, slightly hooked at the end, with a large recurved tooth on its trenchant border at the base. Length $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Carapace with longitudinal stripes of brownish purple, with a narrow mesial white line, which is continued on the two first abdominal segments; at the sides three short white markings. Abdomen with broad brownish purple and narrow white lines; bases of antennæ purple; longitudinal stripes of purple on the ambulatory legs. Large hand marked with longitudinal lines of light brown, bordered by narrow darker bands.

Dredged in a few fathoms of water in Albany Passage, near Cape York, Queensland, during the cruise of H.M.S. "Alert," in those waters. They were invariably found clinging to the arms of a species of *Comatulid* to which their markings gave them a general resemblance. Other commensals of these *Comatulids* were *Galathea deflexifrons*, and an undescribed species of *Cymothoid* the latter usually esconcing itself in the stomach of its host, its head projecting out of the mouth.

DESCRIPTION OF A SUPPOSED NEW SPECIES OF RAT FROM THE
INTERIOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c., &c.

MU. (*Hapalotis* ?) TOMPSONI, *sp. nov.*

General colour above, light grey, with a fulvescent tinge, pencilled with black from the forehead to the tail; face grey, whiskers long, black, the lower hairs nearest the angle of the mouth white; ears naked, (under the lens clothed with minute greyish short hairs); down the back and sides the fur is mixed with long black hairs, which gives a rather harsh feeling when touched; from the throat to the belly and inside of the legs and arms to the root of the tail, the fur is softer and quite white; the

outer sides of the arms and legs are greyish with a very slight fulvescent tinge, which tint extends also slightly on the cheeks; the basal portion of the fur is slate colour on the back and sides, also on the outer parts of the arms and legs; hands rather small, grey above; the arms white below; hind foot and toes white; tail blackish, scales very conspicuous, the hairs short, flat and black, not in any way hiding the scales.

Total length of body 6·8; length of the head 1·65, width at base of the ears 0·75, width between the eyes 0·3; hand and fingers 0·65; forearm in the flesh 1 inch; hind foot and toes 1·3; tibia and fibula in the flesh 1·5; tail 7·7; from snout to centre of eye 0·8, from snout to base of the ear 1·5; from centre of eye to ear 0·65; length of the ear (fig. 1, *a.* to *b.*) 0·85, greatest width (fig. 1, *c.* to *d.*) 0·5; length of free portion of the upper incisors 0·25, length of free portion of lower incisors 0·4.

This species comes near *Hapalotis arboricola* and *H. murinus*, but is much larger than the latter, and has the tail very much longer, the ears are rounded and apparently naked; it may be distinguished from *H. arboricola* by having the whole of the fur on the under surface silky white, and by being more rufescent above. The ears are proportionately small for a *Hapalotis*, and the naked tail and longer snout give it more of a *Murine* appearance. The teeth cannot be examined without dissecting; hereafter when more specimens are obtained I may have an opportunity of making some notes on its dentition. *Sex* female.

This specimen was one of a colony which had taken up their abode in an old house at Waterview near Wagga, N.S.W., and was forwarded to the Hon. William Macleay, by F. A. Tompson Esq., after whom I have the pleasure of naming it.

I was at first inclined to refer this animal to *Hapalotis murinus*, of Mr. Gould, but on reference to his plate and description in the Mammals of Australia, Vol. III., pl. 7, I find certain differences there, which if correct, will warrant its separation from that

species. I regret we have no specimen of Gould's *Hapalotis murinus* to compare with it.

The wood cuts show in—

- Fig. 1. The pinna of the Ear.
 ,, 2. The under surface of the hand.
 ,, 3. The under surface of the foot.

(Type in the Macleay Museum.)

Fig. 1.

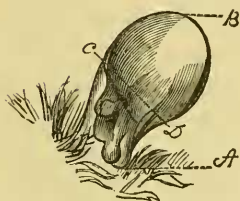


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



PLANTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES—No. V.

BY THE REV. DR. WOOLLS, D.D., F.L.S., &c.

We are now to review the *Monochlamydeæ*, including Sub-class III. and also the *Gymnospermæ*, Sub-class IV., which extend from Vol. V., p. 142, to Vol. VI., p. 255 of the *Flora Australiensis*, thus concluding the grand division of monocotyledonous plants. The species are not so numerous as those of the *Monopetalæ*, but the sub-classes are remarkable as containing plants with only one, or, in the case of the *Gymnospermæ*, without any floral envelope, amongst the former of which many of the *Proteaceæ* are peculiarly Australian. According to the species yet recorded for the three colonies, the following is the result, though there can be but